ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1904.

VOL. XXIII-NO. 43.-WHOLE NO. 1198.



Campaions of the Army of the Potomac

BURG.

MOOREFIELL

burg taken up by the Army of the Po-

signed the turning movement, and by re-

The aggregate of captures made by the

umn than with much shorter lines.

TWO MODES APPARENT.

meet, and almost always to repulse, the an unrelaxing grip.

tomac on its first arrival in June, the the Shenandoah Valley had always exer-

tended south and southwest of the town, current of action. From the peculiar geo-till at last they stretched from the Appo-graphical relations of that Valley in a

5 miles.

This extension was less designed than across the frontier of the loyal State,

nuvers by the left, of which manuvers the a diversion in favor of the main Confeder-

original purpose was in each case to turn ate army, by a menace against Washing-

the right of the Confederate system of de- ton. At the same time, the line of the

fenses, and lay hold of the Southside Rail- Blue Ridge perfectly covered its communi-

the light of their original intent, rather had always been able, with astonishingly

In their most general relations, these protection of the frontier of Maryland and operations are to be looked upon as a Pennsylvania. In several critical situa-

to throw the left against and around the surcease of operations on the main line.

ducing the garrison of his defenses to the with his wishes; for Grant, parting only

tonishing. But notwithstanding the many the region of Northern and West Vir-

constancy only accountable on the supposition that the Union commander was ensured of it. in the worst period of 1862. Washington and Baltimore, and the country adjacent, formed the Department of Washington;

each foiled as regards their primal object, Northern Maryland, the Department of

which was the capture of Petersburg, others the man best fitted for the peculiar there would appear to be, theoretically, command intrusted to him. To the column

These turning movements, though in Eastern and Central Pennsylvania and

A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania from the Commencement to the Close of the War, Lee's railroad communications. This part of September were mainly confined 1861-1865.

By WILLIAM SWINTON.

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THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Sheridan, in a Series of Brilliant Opera

tions at Last Clears Out This Va ley o Humiliation for the Union Army-The Bat tles of Opequan, Fister's Hill and Ceda. Creek The Army of the Potomac in Winte. Quarters Before Petersburg. From this time forward the operations

in front of Petersburg and Richmond. until the Spring campaign of 1865, were mainly confined to the defense and extension of the lines, which were pushed west ward as far as Hatcher's Run. The ex tension of the lines was preceded by a new movement to the left, which was very sim ilar, in its general aspects to that above recounted. This operation had the same object as the October movement, which was to turn the enemy's right and seize the Southside Railroad. It was undertaken by the Fifth Corps, the Second Corps, now under Gen. Humphreys, (37) and Gregg's Division of Cavalry, and its execution was begun on the 5th of Febru ary. For several days preceding that date a heavy bombardment was kept up from all the batteries before Petersburg, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's attention. The designated troops then moved out-Gregg's Division taking the advance by the Jerusalem plankroad to Ream's Station, and masking the movements of the infantry. The plan of operations contemplated that the Second Corps should move directly on the right of the Confederate intrenched line at Hatcher's Run, while the Fifth marched around its right.

From Ream's Station the cavalry moved westward, carried the crossing of Rowanty Creek after a brisk skirmish, and marched rapidly on Dinwiddie Court House. The Fifth Corps also passed to the west side of the creek and moved on its appointed route. Meantime Humph reys, with the Second and Third Divisions of the Second Corps, marched down the Vaughan road to where it crosses Hatcher's Run. The Confederate intrenchments on the opposite bank were no strongly manned; the stream was, however, so obstructed that the cavalry were driven back in an attempt to cross it; but De Trobriand's Brigade easily carried the passage with a skirmish line. Before reaching Hatcher's Run, Humphreys's Second Division under Gen. Smythe was turned abruptly to the right on a path leading northeasterly towards Armstrong's Mill. Advancing about three-fourths of mile, the enemy was found intrenched in fruitful study. From the extent of time | Before proceeding to recount the history mile, the enemy was found intrenched in fruitful study. From the extent of time strong force, and not have a strong force, and he tweether than the study of the final campaign of the Army of the covered on that flank by Wilson's Cayalry for the custody of the information. form connection between the two divisions were prosecuted, and the skillful manner Potomac, it will be necessary to describe Division, the Nineteenth Corps in the cenof the Second Corps. In the afternoon the in which they were met by the defending briefly the Summer and Autumn operator, and the Kanawha infantry on the by the firmness of his troops, aided by McAllister's Brigade of Mott's Division, trenched Union line to the left. Starting which held the extreme right. These from the position directly east of Peters-maintained their ground with the utmost burg taken up by the Army of the Postubbornness and repulsed repeated at-tacks that were continued till dark.

Next day the Fifth Corps, which had moved up the west bank of Hatcher's Run, was brought into connection with the matter to Hatcher's Run, a distance of military point of view, it was always open Second Corps; and Gregg's cavalry, 15 miles. which, had, meanwhile, returned from Dinwiddie, took position to cover the left accidental. It grew out of a series of ma- whether for the purpose of plunder or of of the infantry. Warren then threw forward his left, under Crawford, towards the Boydton plankroad. That officer advanced as far as Dabney's, whence he drove a force of Confederates under Gen. road. Criticism should, therefore, first be cations with Richmond and Lee's army. Pegram. But the Confederates, having directed to these operations regarded in From this circumstance, the Confederates flank of this turning column lay, put in than from the point of view of the inci- small bodies of cavalry and infantry, to practice the usual and always successful dental result arising therefrom. tactics. A considerable force was sent by a detour by the Vaughan road to take Crawford's Division in the rear and cut swinging movement of the left pivoting off his retreat, while at the same time on the right. The intropoled lines before cross demonstrations paralyzed the Army off his retreat, while at the same time on the right. The intrenched lines before they opened an attack in front. The flank Petersburg were strongly held, and on of the Potomac, by calling away therefrom the right by Wilson's cavalry, broke in confusion, retiring from the field and ing force first fell upon Gregg's cavalry, Run. Such a movement on the part of throw the left and to had several characteristics that invariably threats, Lee, as soon as he found himself strengthen Crawford, Ayres's Division robbed them of the success hoped from under beleaguerment at Petersburg, had was ordered up to his support. But while them: the pivotal force was generally detached the column of Early to menace moving in column that division was attacked and driven back, and then Crawford's Division was repulsed in confusion and with heavy loss. Wheaton's Division minimum, Lee was able to accumulate on with a sufficiency of force to protect Russell (commanding a division of the of the Sixth Corps, which had also been the menaced point a force sufficient to Washington, continued to hold Lee with Sixth Corps), who was killed. arrived in time to take part in the general body threatening his communications. But although the direct object of the discomfiture. The line of retreat was to-wards the position held by the Second ably made in extended lines, which had the

side Railroad, and the only result gained ciple, ending in a check, generally accom-was to prolong the left of the Union line panied by one or more thousand prisoners. westward to Hatcher's Run.

After the action of February, Winter costly proofs received of the fatality atoperations were confined to expeditions for the purpose of crippling the Confed-type of operation was adhered to with a labe to military principles as it had been erate lines of supply. Of these operations, the most important and extensive was that made by Gen. Warren for the complete destruction of the Weldon Railroad. This road, though the Union lines were long ago planted across it, was still of considerable service to the Confederates, who were able to use it up to within a few miles of the Union position, and from the point of stoppage supplies were hauled by wagon. Warren's expedition was to by wagon. Warren's expedition was to fense. If of the latter, it cannot be con- These several military bailiwicks were completely break up this line for a distance of 25 miles southward. The force consisted of the Fifth Corps, Mott's Division of the Second Corps, and Gregg's Mounted Division. Setting out on the 7th Grant no nearer Lee's line of community to pluck at any time cheap laurels.

If of the latter, it cannot be consisted of the part assigned the under control of independent military commanders, whose petty jealousies and want of harmony of action enabled the Confederates, with a force ridiculously inferior, to pluck at any time cheap laurels.

38. The authors are consisted of the Fifth Corps, Mott's Division. Setting out on the 7th of the latter, it cannot be consisted of the part assigned the under control of independent military commanders, whose petty jealousies and want of harmony of action enabled the Confederates, with a force ridiculously inferior, to pluck at any time cheap laurels. Grant no nearer Lee's line of communi-cations, the Southside Railroad—in fact. Happily the conduct of the war was of December, with four days' rations, the cations, the Southside Railroad-in fact, troops moved southward, and that night reached Nottoway. The railroad bridge over this stream was destroyed by Gen. Next day the march was renewed of the war was destroyed by Gen. See the Confederate force, is a letter written and the conduct of the war was the Confederate force, is a letter written now under one military head, so that Gen. Grant could at will end this costly and ton plankroad, caused the Union endisgraceful policy. The events of July that officer says: "At the battle of Win-Gregg. Next day the march was renewed to Jewett's Station, to which point the to Jewett's Station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the contrary displayed the urgent need of unity of company that of the southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, to which point the rection to that of the Southside Railroad. In the lew to Jewett's station, the lew to Jewett's station, the level station to the railroad-track was torn up from the Not- It may indeed be said that the prolonga- tenant-General, in August, consolidated about 8,500 muskets, three battalions of toway. The work of destruction was retion of the Union line caused Lee to extend these four Departments into one, named artillery, and less than 3,000 cavalry. sumed early on the morning of the 9th, also, which was, pari passu, to weaken by forming line of battle on the railroad, himself. But it is doubtful whether the Hunter. That officer, however, before eneach division destroying all of its front, advantage in this process was to the tering on the proposed campaign, ex- Lee and Lomax, was at this time in a A force of the enemy was encountered, but was driven by Gregg across the Meherrin River. At Hicksford, on the south side of this stream the Confederates had and then moving to the left alternately.

37. Gen. Hancock had some time be fore been ordered North to raise the new First Corps, and he never returned to his de command.

three forts or batteries, armed with artil-

two modes in which this might have been of active operation under his command.

have been carried.

The second method is more bold. It is to have abandoned for a time the attempt to hold the long intrenched lines and the connections with the depot at City Point. and moved out the whole army against operations during that month and the forewould have compelled him to leave his de- to manuvers having for their object to fenses and fight a battle in the open field. Prevent the Confederates from gaining the or to have evacuated Petersburg and Richmond. The immediate recovery of his But after once or twice driving Early railroad communications would have been southward to Strasburg, he each time rean absolute necessity to Lee, for so bad turned on his path towards Harper's was the conduct of the Confederate comwas the conduct of the Confederate comery, and connected by rifle pits, and missariat and transport system that he lowing Sheridan to take a real initiative, anned by a considerable body; so that was never able to accumulate even one as defeat would lay open to the enemy the was impracticable to force a crossing day's supplies ahead—a fact well known to that point. As the attempt to turn the to the Union commander. This line of sition would occasion at least two days action would have been a realization of oger time than that for which the expe-that cardinal principle in American wartion was provisioned, Gen. Warren re- fare which teaches that it should be the olved to return. The railroad destruct aim of the General on the offensive to so pressed great confidence of success, he auon was carried over a distance of 18 or threaten the enemy's vital lines as to com-20 miles, and was very complete. The pel him to fight for their recovery. Gen. eturn was made with the same success. Grant's great preponderance in numbers The entire distance traveled was about would have made the contingency of his 100 miles in the six days. The loss was being beaten in such a fight a very remote Subsequent occurrences during this peied call for no special mention. The army demanded proportionate skill and vigor in settled itself in Winter-quarters to await its execution; but if successful, it would either could bring on a battle at any time. the season for the opening of the Spring have been decisive.

The proposed operation would have resembled the manuver by which Gen. Sher-OBSERVATIONS ON THE SIEGE OF PETERSman compelled the evacuation of Atlanta. That, also, was not without danger, though Regarded as a whole, the operations I it is to be remembered that Sherman's have brought together under the designa-tion of the Siege of Petersburg, form a mander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

FRONT ROYAL

seen that the result did not correspond

accomplished. The first is by a system of regular approaches from the points most Corps of infantry and cavalry of West regular approaches from the points most favorable. These were the site of Fort Sedgwick, and the position held by Burnside at the time of the mine affair. From these points two saps might have been run, and in the course of a month, with well-led storming columns, there is every likelihood that the Confederate line might have been carried. affords a fine field.

SHERIDAN TAKES CHARGE. Gen. Sheridan was appointed to the command on the 7th of August, and his fore another army could be interposed to rades." check him. Finding, however, while on a personal visit to Gen. Sheridan, in the month of September, that that officer ex-

thorized him to attack. At this time the Confederate force held the west bank of Opequan Creek, covering Winchester; and the Union force lay N. Y., sends his Report, and writes: "A front of Berryville, 20 miles south of Harper's Ferry. The situation of the opposing armies was peculiar; each threatened the communications of the other, and It would appear that Gen. Early had designed assuming the offensive; for, leaving one division of infantry and Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry to cover Winchester, he had thrown the bulk of his army well forward by his left to Bunker Hill, 12 miles north of Winchester. From this point he, on the 18th advanced a reconnoitering force as far as Martinsburg, 12 miles further to the north, Sheridan, whose position at Berryville was 12 miles east of Winchester, being well content with his antagonist's manuver, advanced towards Winchester early on the morning of the 19th, expecting to catch his opponent in flagrante

SHERIDAN DEFEATED EARLY AT WIN-CHESTER.

Wilson's Cavalry Division, having the advance on the Winchester and Berryville turnpike, at dawn carried the Confederate intrenched skirmish line on the west bank of the Opequan. This stream runs northward at a distance of four miles east of Winchester. The way being thus opened, the infantry column, the Sixth Corps in the van, crossed at the ford and took position within two miles of Winchester. The direction of Sheridan's advance brought his attack full upon Early's isolated right, which, but for a Corps, was caused by the obstruction of the direction of Bunker Hill, succeeded in therefore, brought two powerful divisions of horse on the right of the Federal line, the northwest of the town. It is due to found for the purpose. state that there was a great disparity in the numbers engaged—Early's force con-sisting of 8,500 muskets and 3,000 sabers, (38) while Sheridan's strength was thrice that of the aggregate Confederate force. Sheridan's preponderance in horse enlap the Confederate left, and when, after several hours of indecisive tighting between the infantry, a general advance was, at retain a powerful Federal force for the 4 p. m., made by the whole line, the cav alry, by an impetuous charge, carried the fortified hights; the Confederates, pressed these as a point d'appui, it was attempted so considerable a force as to compel a through Winchester, with the Union forces in pursuit. Night, however, prevented Sheridan from following up the victory, among the trophies of which were 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and nine battleflags. Among the Confederate offistronger than the body to which was as- the Federal Capital. It has already been cers killed were Gens. Rodes and Godwin. The Union loss was also severe, and included that intrepid soldier, Gen. D. A.

After his defeat at Winchester, Early Corps on Hatcher's Run. The Confeder-inevitable result to expose a flank. This success that even after Early had retired success that even after Early had retired to the Valley of the Shenadoah, he was system the enemy soon learnt so well, that to the Valley of the Shenadoah, he was south of Winchester. This is a ates, elated with their easy victory, for system the enemy soon learnt so wen, that to the Vaney of the Shenadoan, he was 30 miles south of Winchester. This is a lowed up vigorously and dashed out into his invariable plan was to attack the flank there able to take up so threatening an very defensible position, commanding the an open space in front of that corps. as soon as it was exposed. The region of attitude that it was found impossible to debouche of the narrow Strasburg Valley Here, however, they were met by a sharp country southwest of Petersburg in which return the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to between the north fork of the Shenandoah Here, however, they were met by a sharp fire from Humphreys's troops, who had intrenched themselves, and the enemy ceasing the attack, hastily retired. The Union loss in these operations was about 2.000, of which the larger part fell on great advantage in their minute knowledge for the country which is the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to the Army of the Potomac. No sooner was ly favorable to the Confederates, being densely wooded, intersected with swamps, and possessing few roads; and they had a great advantage in their minute knowledge this the Sixth Corps which had been residued to the Confederates, being the Army of the Potomac. No sooner was this attempted, than Early was again across the border—his cavalry penetrating and possessing few roads; and they had a great advantage in their minute knowledge this the Sixth Corps which had been residued. 2.000, of which the larger part fell on Crawford's Division. The Confederate loss is stated to have been near 1.000, and included Gen. John Pegram, who was killed.

The action of the 6th put an end to the The action of the Confederate loss was wonderful; each movement, saving that to the Weldon Railroad, and the Confederate loss of the Confederate loss of the Confederate loss of the topography of the country, which had been restricted to Washington en route for the James, was returned to Harper's Ferry, to unite with the Nineteenth Corps and the Federal forces of West Virginia in an end to the South of the Shenan. contemplated advance towards the South- which was conducted on a different prin- effort to clear the Valley of the Shenan- was made from the right. Under cover of this mask a corps of infantry was moved carried the Confederate left resting on the North Mountain. A general attack in front then disrupted Early's whole line, and the Confederates retired in great disorder, leaving behind 16 pieces of artillery and

several hundred prisoners. BEATEN AGAIN, EARLY RETREATED AGAIN. The success at Fisher's Hill was greatly influenced by the fact that at the time the by the Union cavalry column moving through Luray Valley. This fear, was, however, groundless; for this powerful body was held in check all day by a much inferior force of Confederate cavalry at

38. The authority for this statement of

also, which was, pari passu, to weaken the Middle Military Division, under Gen. The Confederate cavalry of the Valley, consisting of two divisions under Fitz Hugh side of this stream, the Confederates had could cut loose no heavier a turning colder Hunter, was appointed in his stead. were quite weak; and want of discipline

The selection was a fortunate one. An had greatly demoralized the men." excellent strategist, of sound military 39. The defense at this point was made Two Modes Apparent. views, and a wary, enterprising, and ag-In the object Gen. Grant had in view, gressive temper, Gen. Sheridan was of all alry under Gen. Wickham, and an officer

(Continued on seventh page.)

Still More Views

of the National Tribune's plan for aiding widows. See "The Solemn Duty of Married Soldiers" on the lower half of this page.

Lieutenant, Co. C. 3d Minn., sends his control The National Tribune." Preliminary Report, and writes: "Your plan for safekeeping evidence to aid our widows is a good one. Knowing how difficult it is, usually, for soldiers themselves to get pensions, every comrade should respond to this appeal and make the way easier for his widow in her time of grief

Comrade Edwin French, Co. F. 3d Del. sends his Preliminary Report, and writes from Indiana: "The National Tribune is the truest and best friend the old soldier ever had. I work for it most earnestly, States of Maryland and Pennsylvania be- because in doing so I am helping all com-

> Comrade J. F. Harrold, Captain, Co. F. 41st Ill., now Deputy Clerk, Dewitt Co. Circuit Court, writes: "The National Tribune is main hope for the veterans of this country.

> Comrade J. S. Colbath, Co. I. 141st fine, practical arrangement to help the widows at a time when they need help. Comrade Harry W. Jordan, Co. E. 14th N. H., writes: "This is, by far, the best thing that has been suggested to benefit widows. You are doing more for them than has ever been done before."

Comrade M. A. Cleveland, the oldest survivor of the 7th Mass. L. A., writes from Ohio: "Although my beloved wife, who for 46 years bravely and patiently traveled life's path with me, has gone to her reward, I cannot refrain from writing to you that your suggestion to married soldiers is well timed. Dear Comrades, do now what lies in your power to help the

Comrade William F. Townsend, Co. C. 30th Ohio, sends his Preliminary Report,

and writes: "This is a great idea. So many widows are caught without the necessary data to help them get a pension. You have my sincere thanks."

National Tribune is the soldiers' best friend. It has done much and by its in- ance to which many are subjected." telligent effort much more will be done. I will call the attention of comrades generally to this matter." Comrade George W. Dimond, Co. H.

2d U. S. S. S. (Berdan's Sharpshooters), sends his Preliminary Report, and writes: This grand idea is in line with the many good deeds and endeavors of The National Tribune in the interest of soldiers. I have and have nearly every number on file. Would not sell them for any price."

Comrade William Stone, 3d Vt. L. A. sends his Preliminary Report, and writes: "While none of the old vets are in a hurry to leave widows, it is a very good idea to have things ready for the last roll call. I will put on file anything that will be useful in this matter."

Comrade Geo. A. Pabodie, First Sergeant, Co. E, 34th N. Y., who served also in Cos. E and L. 20th N. Y. Cav., writes from Wisconsin: "Your plan for filing information that may some time be of great value in securing pensions for widows has port, and writes: "So excellent an idea the qualities of wisdom, thoughtfulness that it is a wonder it was not thought of blessed women who have been faithful and true to you."

Comrade Duncan Cunningham. Co. F. 12th W. Va., and Co. C. 10th W. Va., sends his Preliminary Report, and writes: ness of your proposal. In very many that the cases there will be no fee earned, and writes: "My wife those that are earned will not be more has sand-papered the rough places in my

Comrade Andrew J. Borland, First such friends and comrades as those who support. Your knowledge of the exact information required has been of practical help to me. For the wise common sense of this plan we freely give you thanks and credit.

> Comrade D. D. Holm, 5th Ind. Battery, writes: "I indorse this necessary and most commendable step unreservedly. I devoutly hope this step will secure for many Comrade J. D. Forbes, Co. B., 22d widows the higher instead of the lower N. Y., and Co. D, 175th N. Y., sends his rate. In my own case I will answer the Preliminary Report, and writes: "This is last roll call with a lighter heart with the the right thing at the right time. The assurance that my widow will be granted a pension without the worry and annoy-

> > Commander S. A. Barker, Co. C., 1st R. I., a prominent business man, sends his Preliminary Report, and writes from Rhode Island: "I regard this as one of the best things ever offered to comrades and their wives. I will do what I can to get all interested.

Comrade James C. McDowell, Co. C, 104th Ill., sends his Preliminary Report, been a subscriber for more than 20 years, and writes: "Providing a place where velerans can file information that will help their widows is a good move. Every veteran's widow will bless you for this kind-

Comrade Geo. W. Bousman, Co. H., 87th Ind., and Troop D, 5th U. S. Cav., sends his Preliminary Report, and writes: "I consider it very kind of The National Tribune to assume this great care and burden. May God continue to bless and

Comrade John T. Logan, Co. E, 9th N. Y., and Chaplain, Hancock Post, Dept. of New York, sends his Preliminary Relong ago."

Comrade Cyrus F. Redlon, Musician, Co. A. 3d Minn., and Second Lieutenaut. plans it out perfectly and comes to my relief and to the relief of thousands of other comrades. We are very grateful to have if it has, like this one, legitimate financial she is left a widow."

The Solemn Duty of Married Soldiers.

IT does not follow as a matter of course, if a man was a soldier, even if he is a pensioner, that it will be an easy matter for his widow to get a vexatious delay, might readily have been pension. As a matter of fact widows' claims are overwhelmed, while the main Confederate unnecessarily delayed, and in some cases never force was still 10 miles off at Bunker Hill. This delay, which consumed two allowed for lack of evidence, which the husband, hours in the march of the Nineteenth usually, could have supplied during his lifetime.

the Winchester and Berryville turnpike by the wagon-trains of the Sixth Corps and of Wilson's Cavalry Division. This delay, which was much regretted by Gen. Emory, enabled Early to hurry his force southward from Bunker Hill in time to meet the attack. Sheridan formed his line of battle with the Sixth Corps on the left, This important matter has been discussed, from

The National Tribune Co., in a practical way, Confederates made a furious assault on Smythe's position, endeavoring to turn his by the firmness of his troops, aided by the firmness of his troops, aided by the firmness of McAllister's Brigade of Mott's Division, the second corps. In the steernder the steernder the summer and Autumn operations to turn his army, they are remarkable in the history of modern warfare.

The characteristic of these operations by the firmness of his troops, aided by the firmness of his troops, aided by the firmness of Mott's Division, they are remarkable in the history of modern warfare.

The characteristic of these operations is the progressive development of the insure privacy, it will care for such papers and information until such time as they may be needed, even if mation until such time as they may be needed, even if closing in on the Union right. This, such time is many years distant. The National Tribune Co. is incorporated. Having a perpetual existence, lines of contravallation were gradually excised a powerful influence on the main which had a development of about four the death of the present managers of the Company miles, enveloping Winchester from the will not disturb the business or change the custody north and east. Early's left rested on a series of detached and fortified hills to of the papers. No safer place in the world can be

But The National Tribune will go further in this commendable work. It will assist in getting in shape the proofs and information required. The first step for every comrade is to answer the few simple questions that are printed below under the heading "Preliminary Report." This report will disclose the case and enable The National Tribune to complete all the

There will be no charge whatever for this service, but it will be expected of every comrade that he will call the attention of other married comrades to this matter and influence them to do likewise. No other missionary work among comrades can be productive of more good. Many comrades who are not subscribers to The National Tribune will not learn of this important service if subscribers do not call their attention to it. Extra blanks will be sent for distribution upon request.

All comrades are requested to make the Preliminary Report, including those who have married since June 27, 1890.

Comrades who attend to this matter promptly will be taking the best possible step toward securing for their widows the higher rate of pension.

Preliminary Report

To aid my widow, if I leave one, in getting her pension.

NOTE .- This report is short, and can be easily written out on letter or legal cap paper. This course avoids cutting the paper. Be sure

to write the names and dates clearly and distinctly. When report is ready mail it to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.			
	- Date		, 1904.
Soldier's Name	, Present P. O.		
State	I was in the service from	day of	, 186, t
heday of	, 186, as a	rank, also company and regi-	ment.)
	at		
of, 186_	Are you a pensioner?(Yes or no	At what rate?	\$per month
Were you pensioned unde	er the old law or the new?	(The new law is the act of Ju	une 27, 1893.)
What wounds, diseases or	disabilities, if any, are written on yo	our pension certificate	?
	(Give wife's name before marriage.)		
OY(Give name of clergyma	an or person officiating.)		
Is there a court or church reco	ord of this marriage?		
Were either of you previously	married?		
If a prisoner of war, state for	how long		
product of many came for			

All About the New "Age" Order.

THE LAW OF JUNE 27, 1890, AND THE NEW, that, in most cases, does not involve ex-

orably discharged.

The new "AGE" Order simply says that any claimant who has arrived at the age out further proof (and, inferentially, withsufficient to warrant \$6 a month pension at age of 62; \$8 a month at age of 65; \$10 a month at age of 68 and \$12 a month at

age of 70. To Those Who Have Never Applied for Pension.

"AGE" ORDER.

The laws of June 27, 1890, and May 9, ture that was objectionable to many. 1900, provide for a pension, according to degree of disability, from \$6 to \$12 per month for any soldier of the War of the Robellies who was objectionable to many. Write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost. Rebellion who served 90 days and was hon- TO GENERAL LAW PENSIONERS DRAWING LESS THAN \$12.

> If under the law of June 27, 1890, as construed by the New "AGE" Order, which at the age of 65; five-sixths disabled at the is given elsewhere, a pensioner will receive an increase, he should write to R. W. of 70. If the claimant can not show that

Read very carefully the new "AGE" Or- is allowed by the "age" order.

TO THOSE WISHING TO ALLEGE MORE DIS-ABILITY THAN IS PRESCRIBED BY THE

Under the "Age" Order it is assumed, if the contrary does not appear, and all other legal requirements are properly met that a claimant is half disabled for manual labor at the age of 62; two-thirds disabled TO PENSIONERS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890, WHO ARE RECEIVING LESS THAN \$12 PER MONTH. his age, it is useless to apply for more than

We urge upon these comrades that der given in another column. If it allows Any one, however, who is sure that he it is their duty to apply. If many are so well-to-do that they do not need it, they can apply the money to help those who do need it. Under this "AGE" and a proper blank will be mailed you mailed him without cost.

Any one, however, who is sure that he is more disabled than is allowed for by the "AGE" Order should write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washe and a proper blank will be mailed you mailed him without cost.